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head not distinct, smaller than thickest part of body. Ventrals two hundred and thirty to two hundred and sixty. Anal entire; subcaudals forty to forty-six pairs; tail about one-fifteenth of entire length. Individually, the head scaleation of each specimen varies from the type, as follows:

No. 1. Prefrontals fused with internasals, in contact with second labial, separated from orbit by a single preocular; parietals extend behind postoculars to fifth labial, separated from sixth by first temporal; chin shields two pairs.

No. 2. Prefrontals two, not fused with internasals, laterally in contact with second labial, separated from orbit by a single preocular; right parietal in slight contact with fifth labial behind orbit, left completely separated by first temporal.

No. 3. Prefrontals two, not fused with internasals, laterally in contact with second labial, separated from orbit by a single preocular; parietals in contact with fifth labial behind orbit; chin shields two pairs.

No. 4. Juvenile, size small. Right prefrontal partly fused with internasal, both in contact with second labial, separated from orbit by a single preocular; parietals in contact with fifth labial behind orbit; chin shields three pairs.

No. 5. Juvenile, small size. Both prefrontals fused with internasals, in contact with second labial, entering orbit on left side, separated on right by a single preocular; parietals in contact with fifth labial behind orbit; chin shields three pairs.

No. 6. Juvenile, small size. Prefrontals fused with internasals, in contact with second labial, separated from orbit by a small preocular; parietals in contact with fifth labial behind the eye; chin shields two pairs.

The preocular is absent and the anterior orbital boundary is formed by the fused internasal-prefrontal in the type and one specimen only of ten in the Academy's collection, so that the chief point of diagnosis in this variety is the replacement of the loreal by either the downward curving of the normal prefrontal or the fused prefrontal-internasal, plus the postocular contact of the parietals with the fifth labials.

The color scheme strongly suggests that this reptile is derived from some member of the *Ophibolus* group, as the marking and color are almost identically those of *Ophibolus calligaster*, but the fused and unstable scaleation of the head are evidence of degeneration and make it impossible to determine the probable line of descent.

DECEMBER 19.

The President, SAMUEL G. DIXON, M.D., LL.D., in the Chair.

Twenty-eight persons present.

The death of Sir Joseph Hooker, a Correspondent, December 11, 1911, was announced.

The following were ordered to be published: